

Summary of 4 MS lessons



Sequence one

1- Comparative (equality/ inequality):

➤ **Equality:** as as

Eg: Ahmed is as tall as Amine

➤ **Inequality:** not asas

Eg: Tunisia is not as large as Algeria.

2- Expressing likes /dislikes

➤ **Likes:** subject + like/ love/ enjoy/prefer + stem + ing

Eg: I love playing sudoku.

➤ **Dislikes:** subject + dislike /hate.. + stem + ing

Eg: She hates eating pizza.

3- The present simple:

➤ **Subject (I/ you /we/they) + stem**

➤ **Subject (he,she,it) +stem + (s)/(es)**

Eg: - They clean the garden

- She goes to school every day.

To be	To have	To do
I ⇒ am	-I/ you/ we/ they ⇒ have	I /you /we/ they ⇒ do
He / she / it ⇒ is	- He /she/it ⇒ has	He/she/it ⇒ does
You / we / they ⇒ are		

4- The past simple:

➤ **Time markers:** yesterday/ ago / last week, month, year/ in 1970

➤ **regular verbs :** stem + ed

➤ **Irregular verbs:** (see the list)

Eg: -we went to Oran last week.

- He wrote a short story.

5- The future simple:

➤ **Time marker:** tomorrow / next day, week, month, year/ in 2020

➤ **will + stem**

Eg: I will go to Paris next summer holiday.

6- The present perfect:

➤ **Time marker:** since/for / already / recently /yet/ never/ ever

➤ **have/has + past participle**

Eg: I have already written the lesson

She has worked here since 2013.

7- Interrupted / simultaneous actions:

➤ **Interrupted actions:**

➤ When / as/ while + past continuous, past simple

Eg: as I was cleaning the floor, the telephone rang.

➤ past simple + When / as/ while past continuous

Eg: The light went off while she was revising her lessons.

➤ **Simultaneous actions:**

➤ When / as/ while + past continuous, past continuous.

Eg: I was reading a book while they were playing soccer.

Sequence two

5. Time conjunctions:

➤ When / before /after / until / as soon as / while

➤ **Time conjunction + present simple, future simple**

Eg: As soon as I arrive, I will call you.

➤ **future simple + time conjunction + present simple**

Eg: She will work after she graduates.

6. Conditional type 1 :

➤ **If + present simple, future simple**

Eg: If I get my Bem exam, I will make a big party.

➤ **Future simple + if + present simple**

Eg: He will succeed if he revises his lessons.

7. Suffixes

➤ We use suffixes (er/ or /ist / ian) to form names of jobs

Eg: teacher- sailor- artist – musician

5. Prefixes

- We use **prefixes** (il /im /in /un /dis /ir) to form **opposites**

Eg: possible – impossible / fair – unfair
Agree – disagree / logical – illogical

Sequence three

1. Time sequencers:

- first, next, then, after that, finally
➤ We use **time sequencers** to give instructions (making a recipe)

2. The imperative :

- **Positive**: stem Eg: clean the board.
➤ **Negative**: don't + stem Eg: don't play in the street.

3. The comparative form :

- **Short adjective + er + than**
Eg: Algeria is **larger than** Morocco.
➤ **More + long adjective + than**
Eg: Tigers are **more dangerous than** dogs.
➤ **Irregular adjectives**:
- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| Good | Better than |
| Bad | Worse than |
| Less | Less than |
| Much/Many | More than |
| Far | Farther than |

4. Giving advice :

- we use **should /shouldn't** to give advice
Eg: - you shouldn't eat junk food.
- children should practise sport.

Sequence four

1. The superlative form :

- **The + short adjective + est**
Eg: Algeria is **the largest country** in Africa.
➤ **The most + long adjective**
Eg: China is **the most populated country** in the world.
➤ **Irregular adjectives**:
- | | |
|------|----------|
| Good | the best |
|------|----------|

Bad	the worst
Less	the least
Much/Many	the most
Far	the farthest

2. The passive voice :

- **Present** : subject + am /is /are + past participle + by + object
Eg: The teacher explains the lesson (active)

The lesson is explained by the teacher

- **Past** : subject + was/were + past participle + by + object
Eg: The child broke the window.

The window was broken by the child

3. Relative pronouns :

- We use **relative pronouns** to connect 2 sentences and avoid repetition
- | | | |
|-------------|---|---------------|
| Who /that | → | person |
| Which /that | → | animal/object |
| Where | → | place |
| When | → | time |

Eg: 1- The police found the boy. He disappeared last week.

- The police found the boy **who** disappeared last week

2- This is the cat. It belongs to John.

- This is the cat **which** belongs to John.

3- This is the school. I studied there.

- This is the school **where** I studied.

4- He was born in 1962. Algeria got its independence the same year.

- He was born in 1962 **when** Algeria got its independence.

4. Discourse markers

- **Contrast** : whereas, but, unlike, however
➤ **Reason** : because, since
➤ **Effect** : so, therefore, consequently, as a result.
➤ **Addition** : also, in addition, and, moreover - furthermore
➤ **Giving examples** : like such, as

Pronunciation

1. Long vowels:

/i:/	meet – eat- feet
/ɜ:/	girl – world - bird
/ɔ:/	more – for -
/u:/	suit – boots - foot
/ɑ:/	car – far -

2. short vowels

/ɪ/	hit – sit – bit
/e/	pen – set – let
/æ/	bag – cat - fat
/ɒ/	top – knot - hot
/ʌ/	but – cut - cup
/ʊ/	put – book – good
/ə/	about – elephant -again

3. Diphthongs:

➤ Diphthong is the combination of two vowels in one syllable. There are 8 diphthongs:

/əʊ/	/aʊ/	/aɪ/	/eɪ/
nose	stone	Buy	Bay
no	now	five	Say
/ɪə/	/eə/	/ɔɪ/	/ʊə/
here	air	Oil	Sure
spear	there	boy	tour

4. Silent letters:

➤ Silent letters are letters which written but not pronounced

Eg: Knot – thumb – autumn – wrong – wheel – knife – Wednesday – ghost – turnip – should

5. Consonant cluster:

➤ It's the combination of two or more consonants that are not separated by a vowel. There occur in 3 positions :

A. Initial : school

B. Middle : hundred.

C. Final : elephant

6. Triphthongs :

➤ Triphthong is the combination of Three vowels in one syllable. There are 5 triphthongs:

/aʊə/	/ɔɪə/	/əʊə/	/eɪə/	/aɪə/
tower	Royal	Slower	Player	Higher

7. Intonation :

➤ polite request (↗) :

Eg: I would like a cup of coffee, please ↗ ?

➤ yes/no questions (↘) :

Eg: do you like football ↘ ?

➤ wh questions (↗) :

Eg: what's your name ↗ ?

8. Pronunciation of 'ed' :

➤ /t/ after: p, k, ch, sh, ss, c, x, gh, th

Eg: cooked- washed- laughed - fixed

➤ /d/ after: b, l, m, n, r, v, s, z

Eg: joined – killed – rubbed- offered

➤ /ɪd/ after: t, d

Eg: created – needed

9. Pronunciation of 's' :

➤ /s/ after: p- k- t-f-th-ph.

Eg: picks- caps -

➤ /z/ after: b-d-g-l-m-n-r-v-y

Eg: words – bags – clogs - plays

➤ /ɪz/ after: s- c-x-z- ch- sh

Eg: boxes – watches - buses- dishes



Best wishes for Bem 2019
Your teacher